

## The Kentuckian.

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212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Governor—Jas. D. Black, Barbourville.

For Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. Shanks, Stanford.

For Auditor of Accounts—Henry M. Bosworth, Lexington.

For Court of Appeals—John A. Goodman, Ellettsburg.

For Secretary of State—Mat S. Cohen, Lexington.

For Attorney General—F. E. Daugherty, Bardonia.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Newman, Versailles.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. E. Foster, Hopkinsville.

For State Treasurer—F. H. Turner, Wickliffe.

For Representative—H. A. Robinson.

For Railroad Commissioner—Frank N. Burns, Paducah.

Judge A. R. Burnam, former chief justice, died at his home in Richmond Tuesday, aged 73 years.

Harrodsburg, Ky., has put a license of \$150 on dances when admission is charged.

The city of Mobile has passed an ordinance prohibiting burials on Sunday. This is about the limit for asinine legislation.

Mrs. Tiny Downey, of Hopkins county, poured coal oil on her clothing and set it on fire, in an effort to commit suicide. She succeeded.

We are expecting President Wilson at a time deemed proper, to announce that he is not a candidate for a third term. He will see the wisdom of quitting at the height of his fame.

In a fight with the police at Hammond, Ind., the other day, five steel company miners were killed and 15 wounded. They resisted attempted arrests of leaders.

We don't like that female suffrage plank in the Democratic platform, but it is too late to discuss likes and dislikes after a thing is done.

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, and Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, met Thursday and the two aged cardinals greeted each other cheek to cheek and exchanged the kiss of peace.

The body of a giant 12 feet in length, believed to be that of a prehistoric man, was found in Jackson Mich., while excavating. It is in an excellent state of preservation.

Senator Stanley will probably challenge Ed P. Morrow, Republican candidate for Governor, to meet him in a series of point debates, since Morrow has made Stanley an issue in the campaign.

It has been definitely decided to open the Democratic campaign here next Saturday, with a big barbecue and all day speaking. Gov. Black will speak and an effort will be made to have Gov. Cox, of Ohio, Gov. Roberts, of Tennessee, and, if possible, Vice President Marshall present.

A demand upon the German military authorities for an immediate report on the killing of Private Howell Madsen of Sacramento, Cal., who was shot Saturday by German soldiers while he and a companion were on a hunting trip in the neutral zone, was made today by Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces in Germany. Private Bert Balsinger of Sharpsburg, Pa., the only American witness of the killing of Madsen, told the investigating officer that the Germans called upon Madsen and him to halt and then began to shoot. The Germans contend that Madsen fired first.

People in this town take the Evansville Courier not only because it brings the latest news first, but because it is really one of the great papers of the country.

## MILLIONS OF PROPERTY SAVED BY THE GOVERNMENT

### Vast Sums Appropriated For Contracts Not Needed To Be Filled After The Armistice Was Signed.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—In an effort to salvage from destruction millions of dollars worth of government property delivered to the army after the armistice and despite the handicaps imposed by the enactment of the present Republican congress, the War Department is making a drive to dispose of its surplus equipment as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that the supply on hand can be reduced in the near future to a point where it will be possible to house the remained in the storage space now available.

At the time the armistice was signed there were billions of dollars worth of material for the army under contract. It was possible to stop production on the major portions of these supplies, and it was necessary, for economic reasons, to allow great quantities to come onto the market through the medium of the War Department. There were already reserve supplies for six months in the army's hands. More than half of these were overseas. To this great quantity, filling most of the available storage space, was added the great volume of future contract material that came into production before the breaks could be clamped down on the system of supply.

Immediately on the signing of the armistice, which came almost as an overnight surprise to most of the world, the gates of outlet at the various embarkation and shipping points were closed fast. Large numbers of men and great quantities of supplies began to return. General Goethals, who was at the head of the quartermaster or purchase and storage department of the army, realizing that the army camps and storage facilities would soon be crowded to capacity, went to Congress and asked for an appropriation for new storage and warehouse facilities.

In its filibuster to force the president to call a special session of congress the Republican wing of the last congress made it impossible for the War Department to obtain funds sufficient to protect the vast supplies held by the army. When the new congress was called, the Republicans in an effort to make political capital of their short-sighted economy measures, forced the purchase and storage branch of the army to contend itself with just half the appropriation needed for the protection of supplies valued at billions of dollars.

Making the best of the situation the War Department immediately set about the work of protecting as much of the property on its hands as possible by housing it in the available storage space. Many millions of dollars worth of supplies, including automobiles and trucks, munitions and materials and equipment and the like bulky in character by as valuable as they were bulky, had to be parked in open lots, and as far as possible soaked in grease and other materials to protect them from rust and general deterioration. To add to the embarrassment of the government's effort to protect its own material until it could be properly disposed of, Congress in this appropriation for the present fiscal year, stipulated that no new sites should be purchased or built upon. This provision compelled the army to park such bulky material in the opening, because the appropriation granted was not sufficient to permit the building of shelters for the materials.

In the cases of the motor vehicles and their equipment this lack of funds was particularly embarrassing. About 36,000 automobiles and motor trucks were declared surplus by the army. Under the provisions of another act of Congress these had to be held until arrangements could be made for their disposal. Thousands of these cars have been received from factories in recent months under contract which could not be cancelled at once, have been left in their original cratings, which are no protection for them. They have to be left with the acres and acres of other trucks on hand in the open where they are subject to the rust, and damage resulting from their exposure to the weather.

Particular complaint has been made against the policy of the War Department in allowing these trucks and automobiles to remain exposed, but the hands of the department have been practically tied. No single concern in the world has ever had in stock the vast quantities of supplies held by the army since the signing

of the armistice. Together with the supplies already on hand in this country when the armistice was signed, it is estimated that the supplies coming out of the production on future contracts ran into figures of between four and one-half and six billion dollars. With a co-operation of a Congress whose first interest was honestly the interests of the people rather than political, millions of dollars of these billions that have now gone to waste could have been saved. Instead, the Congress began a system of petty harrasing on top of a piteous and short-sighted policy of pretended economy with the result that the department, lacking co-operation and help, was left to shift for itself in salvaging the billions of dollars put into material now no longer necessary, but the production of which the exigencies of war and national economy had made necessary.

Not only was there waste because of destruction resulting from the failure of Congress to appropriate a few extra millions to save billions, but in the case of the motor vehicles there has actually arisen a conflict of Congressional action that has caused a delay in getting these cars into hands that could take care of them.

Early in February the Secretary of War directed that surplus equipment be placed on the market. Then came the act of Congress authorizing and directing the allocation, on requisition, of motor vehicles to the Postoffice Department for mail service, the Public Health Service for hospital use and the Department of Agriculture for allotment to the various states for road work. Approximately 19,999 of the 36,000 motor vehicles on hand had been allotted to the various states and were being shipped as rapidly as state officers were prepared to receive them. Then came an act of Congress prohibiting this form of allotment and in the sundry civil bill approved in July the Department was directed to sell its supplies in the open market.

These motor vehicles are now being prepared for sale. As soon as an inventory of what the government has to sell in this line can be made ready, a money-saving and money-earning routine in any sanely conducted business, they will be placed on the market. Meanwhile, they have been rusting all these months for lack of funds to protect them. With millions of dollars' worth of other government supplies, in spite of the beseechings and advice of such a capable executive as General Goethals, they have been left to deterioration because a short-sighted Congress apparently is trying to make political capital of what it is calling a system of economy.

### RAILROAD TIME SCHEDULE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.	
North Bound	
332 leaves at 5:35 a. m. for Princeton, Paducah, Cairo and Evansville.	
302 leaves at 11 a. m. for Princeton, connects for East and West.	
324 leaves at 8:05 for Princeton.	
South Bound	
323 arrives at Princeton at 7:10 a. m.	
321 arrives from West at 4:10 p. m.	
301 arrives from East and West at 6:45 p. m.	
TENNESSEE CENTRAL R. R.	
East Bound	
12 leaves for Nashville at 7:15 a. m.	
14 leaves for Nashville at 4:15 p. m.	
West Bound	
11 arrives from Nashville at 10:35 a. m.	
13 arrives from Nashville 8:00 p. m.	
C. L. WADLINGTON, Agent.	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.	
South Bound	
No. 53.....5:45 a. m.	
No. 55 Accommodation...6:45 a. m.	
No. 95.....8:57 a. m.	
No. 51.....5:57 p. m.	
No. 93.....1:01 a. m.	
North Bound	
No. 92.....5:24 a. m.	
No. 52.....10:05 a. m.	
No. 94, Dixie Flyer.....8:19 p. m.	
No. 56 Accommodation...9:15 p. m.	
No. 54.....10:19 p. m.	
No. 91—Due.....9:55 a. m.	
No. 90—Due.....2:30 p. m.	
W. N. CHANDLER, Ticket Agent.	

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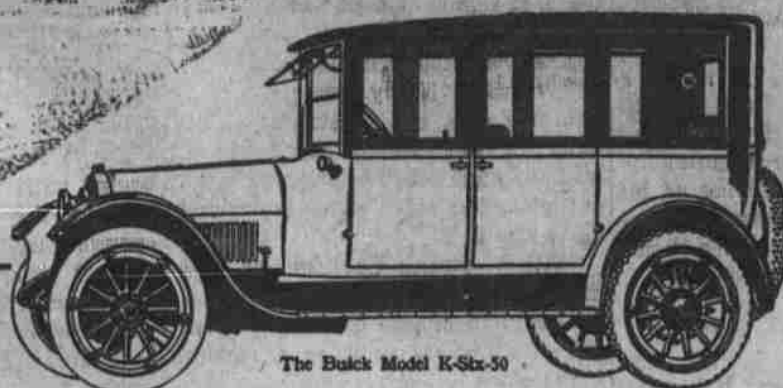


## Buick Sedan for Seven

THE BUICK Model K-Six-50 four-door Sedan is the latest development in closed car design. The front seat, instead of being divided, is full width, giving additional roominess to passengers and providing an extra brace to the body which adds considerably to its stability.

The latest type of cowl and side lamps, tilting steering wheel and satin finished interior trimmings are featured in this Sedan. The lining is done in rich plush, without binding. Altered lines and low-hung body give added grace to the exterior without sacrificing head-room. The main compartment accommodates two disappearing seats, which are built for genuine comfort.

Silk shades on rollers afford privacy or shut out a too ardent sun. Ventilation is controlled by the adjustable windows and windshield, the door windows being fitted with patent handles for raising or lowering them. Suitable lights give interior illumination. Lowered seats give greater riding comfort.



The Buick Model K-Six-50

Are Built BUICK Will Build Them

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### G. O. P. REACTIONARIES NOT EVEN RESPECTFUL IN COMMENTS ON TAFT

Washington, D. C.—Resentment on the part of certain Republican Senators toward former President Taft is manifest in their comment on his recent articles replying to Senator Lodge's speech against the League of Nations. A symposium of these senatorial comments published in a special dispatch to the New York Sun indicates how in some cases these Senators were not even respectful to a former President of the United States and particular leader of their own party.

Expressions from these Senators, as reported in the Sun, follow:

Brandegee (Conn.), member Foreign Relations Committee—I read the article, but I never pay any attention to the froth he emits. Every time you throw a cake of soap into him he emits whatever froth President Wilson wants him to. I don't pay any attention to anything he says and I don't believe that anyone else does, either.

Lodge (Mass.), chairman Foreign Relations Committee—I have not read it and don't think I ever shall. Borah (Idaho), member Foreign Relations Committee—To tell the truth I didn't read it. I have stopped reading Mr. Taft because he does not advance any new ideas.

Fall (N. M.), member Foreign Relations Committee—I think Taft is getting paid for writing a lot of slush.

Johnson (Cal.), member Foreign Relations Committee—I never read Mr. Taft's articles. He is a very pleasant old gentleman whom everybody respects and nobody follows.

Harding (Ohio), member Foreign Relations Committee—I have more important things to do than to read Mr. Taft.

New (Ind.), member Foreign Relations Committee—I did not read it.

Poindexter (Wash.)—I read Mr. Taft's article. He laboriously tries to prove that section 3, which enables the league to deal with everything, affecting the peace of the world, relates only to procedure in organization. That is rot.

Lenroot (Wis.)—I am very much surprised that any one read it.

D. H. Erkiletian, A. B. M. D.

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